

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INVOICE CONFIRMATION AND
FUNDING

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Attorney's Docket No. 004490.P001

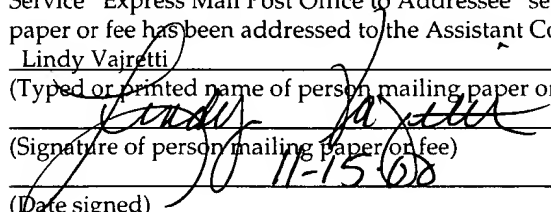
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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR INVOICE CONFIRMATION AND FUNDING

The present application claims the benefit of US provisional
5 application No. 60/167,449, entitled "INVOICE CONFIRMATION AND
FUNDING SYSTEM", filed November 23, 1999.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a system and method for billers and
payers to manage accounts receivable for business-to-business payments
10 using a third-party intermediary.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

I. Introduction

Accounts receivable are handled today primarily using manual
15 systems with fragmented processes and procedures surrounded by ad-hoc
credit, uncollected finance charges, and inflexible terms.

The biller typically mails an invoice to the payer who responds by
sending a check in the mail back to the biller. There is no specified date for
the payer to authorize payment and then to pay. Payers typically pay

around 30 days or so after receipt of invoice but there are no hard and fast rules. Some payers pay later, which leads to problems between biller and payers. Payers may not have the money at the time billers are insisting on payment, and sometimes this leads to comments such as "the check is in the
5 mail" by the payer. Billers will frequently assess a finance charge if payment is not received within a stated time period, but this charge is usually not enforced. Collection procedures by billers usually involve phone calls and messages to payers and are unpleasant for both the biller and the payer, particularly where there is a client relationship at stake.

10 Some billers, in an attempt to collect receivables sooner, along with some payers who want a price discount, will agree to terms, such as 2% 10/net 30. This means the biller provides a 2% discount on the invoice amount if paid in 10 days, with no discount if paid in 30 days. Practically speaking, the biller usually does not receive funds within 10 days, given the
15 time it takes to receive the check in the mail, make the deposit, and then have funds available, particularly for out-of-town checks.

II. Description of related art

At present, there are a variety of business-to-business payment systems to choose from, including: credit cards, factoring, the electronic funds transfer ("EFT") system, the Trade Acceptance Draft ("TAD") system, and electronic bill payment services.

A. Credit cards

Some businesses take credit cards for payment by other businesses. The biller, in return for paying a discount percentage on sales (typically 2 to 3 %) to the credit card company, gets cash in several days from the credit card company, while the payer typically has 20 to 30 days to pay the credit card company. Many companies, however, don't have or accept credit cards and some billers don't want to ask for credit card payment since it indicates they don't trust the payer. Furthermore, payers prefer the flexibility to delay payment past 30 days without a fee, which is not an option with credit cards.

For credit card companies, another drawback with credit cards is the lack of a nonrepudiable commitment by the payer to pay the amount of a bill to the intermediary (i.e., the credit card company) in the future. A nonrepudiable commitment is a promise by a promisor (e.g., a payer) to a

promisee (e.g., a financial intermediary) to perform an act (e.g., to pay the intermediary) on a future date specified by a contract between them, where the promise cannot be denied unless the promise was obtained by fraud. In practice, there may also be a small window of time after the nonrepudiable
5 commitment is made where the promisor can cancel the commitment, for example where the commitment was made by mistakenly activating the wrong button on a computer. The lack of a nonrepudiable commitment is also a major drawback for a biller because a payer can refuse to pay a bill to the credit card company, which may result in the biller experiencing a
10 charge back and not getting paid. The present invention overcomes this drawback by having the payer sign an agreement with the intermediary in which he agrees to pay the amount of any invoice he directly authorizes the intermediary to pay, thereby eliminating the possibility of the payer later denying his obligation to pay the intermediary.

15 Yet another drawback of a credit card system is that if a payer cannot pay the third-party intermediary, the intermediary experiences a financial loss and/or must send the account to collection, which has a negative impact on the intermediary's revenue. The present invention overcomes this limitation by having billers sign a legally binding agreement in which they

agree to pay the third-party intermediary the amount of an invoice if the invoice is not paid by the payer, which significantly reduces the intermediary's possibility of loss due to nonpayment of an invoice.

B. Factoring

5 Some biller businesses with significant short term needs for cash will use a factoring company to factor their accounts receivable. This means the business turns over all or a portion of its receivables to the factoring company in return for getting cash from the factor company. The amount of cash is based on the receivables amount less a discount percentage, typically
10 in the 5% to 20% range based on the nature of the industry and the quality of receivables. The factoring company then also has the responsibility to collect on outstanding receivables, and this essentially places the factoring company in an adversarial relationship with the customer of the biller and the biller loses control of the customer relationship for receivables.

15 In the factoring system, billers are often required to sign up all their customers to a system in which another company does invoicing and serves as the collection agency to settle disputes regarding payment. The biller typically gets 75% to 80% of their invoice amounts up front and the remainder once the invoice is paid by the payer. Payers typically have 30

days to pay invoices. The factoring system is similar to credit cards in its limitations and shortcomings concerning the nonrepudiable commitment to pay an invoice. The payer does not make a nonrepudiable commitment to pay the third-party intermediary.

5 **C. EFT**

A few business-to-business payments are also conducted via electronic funds transfer using the Automated Clearing House ("ACH"), primarily recurring payments that are paid on a regular schedule and with an amount that does not vary over time. There are systems, which enable
10 business-to-business transfers via the ACH. These systems primarily replicate payments mailed through the post office, with the advantage that payments are made on particular dates. These systems do not provide funding, nor do they provide an automated system for receivables management including automated invoicing, collections, and financing
15 terms.

D. TAD

The TAD system, described in U.S. Patent 5,694,552, is a financial process in which financial instruments called Trade Acceptance Drafts are bought and sold. Sellers endorse TADs, which are sent to a financial

organization that purchases the TADs from the sellers. Once the financial organization purchases the TAD, the financial organization pays a major percentage of the purchase price to the seller. Unlike the present invention, where billers and payers sign payment agreements only with the third-party intermediary, in the TAD system buyers and sellers are required to execute bilateral agreements with all trading partners, which makes the system very cumbersome. Furthermore, with TAD, the intermediary does not directly receive the commitment to pay. Rather, the biller receives the commitment and transfers it to the intermediary. This adds to the cumbersome nature of the TAD system.

E. Electronic bill payment services

With electronic bill payment services, members sign up to have their bills paid by a third-party intermediary system. Unlike the present invention, where payers are allowed a float in paying the amount of the bill to the third-party intermediary, in the electronic bill payment services collection from the payer and payment to the biller is simultaneous, i.e., the payer is not given a "float."

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment, the present invention is a method for payment of an invoice evidencing a payment obligation of a payer to a biller using a third-party intermediary, including receiving at the intermediary a

- 5 nonrepudiable commitment from the payer to pay the amount of an invoice that is directly authorized by the payer, wherein the commitment includes a payment date subsequent to such authorization; receiving from the biller a legally binding commitment to pay the amount of the invoice that is directly authorized by the payer to the intermediary if the payer does not pay the
- 10 amount of such an invoice to the intermediary; receiving at the intermediary directly from the payer an authorization to pay the amount of the invoice to the biller; after receiving directly the authorization, paying to the biller at least a substantial portion of the amount of the invoice; and subsequently collecting from the payer (or the payer's agent) the amount of the invoice.

- 15 In another embodiment, the invention is an apparatus for facilitating payment of an invoice evidencing a payment obligation of a payer to a biller using a third-party intermediary, comprising: a) a storage device; and b) a processor connected to the storage device, the storage device storing a program for controlling the processor; and the processor operative with the

program to: 1) receive at the intermediary a nonrepudiable commitment from the payer to pay the amount of any invoice that is directly authorized by the payer, wherein the commitment includes a payment date subsequent to such authorization; 2) receive from the biller a legally binding
5 commitment to pay the amount of any invoice that is directly authorized by the payer to the intermediary if the payer does not pay the amount of such an invoice to the intermediary; 3) receive at the intermediary directly from the payer an authorization to pay the amount of the invoice to the biller; 4) after receiving directly the authorization, pay to the biller a substantial
10 portion of the amount of the invoice; and 5) subsequently collect from the payer (or the payer's agent) the amount of the invoice.

The present invention is an automated system for managing accounts receivable for both billers and payers via a third-party intermediary. The system for management of accounts receivable includes automated
15 invoicing, funding, and collections. The system uses the Internet for initiating, approving and collecting invoices, and uses electronic funds transfer (e.g., via ACH) for debits and credits to biller and payer bank accounts for funding and payment. The system also uses the Internet and other communications media to keep billers, payers, and the third-party

intermediary informed of the payment procedures being adhered to,
payment status and financing options, terms and charges. The system and
method enable billers to get paid quickly and payers to pay later. Billers get
paid within 10 days while providing a service to payers. Payers pay in 60
5 days without cost or vendor hassle.

The system is controlled by billers and payers through the Internet,
providing an alternative or supplement to credit cards, 2% 10 net 30, and
other receivables alternatives. Both billers and payers have the flexibility to
decide which invoices to process with the system and associated terms for
10 payment and collections.

Billers enter the invoice amount on the Internet and are paid by the
third-party intermediary as soon as the payer approves the invoice on the
Internet. The intermediary obtains payment from the payer typically 60
days after the invoice date. Payments to both billers and payers are typically
15 made using electronic funds transfer and the commitment to invoice and
pay is typically made electronically.

In addition to providing an automated system, the intermediary also
provides funding through a funding partner that provides the float needed
to make the system work properly. The intermediary typically has also

automated the debit/credit of funds from the funding partner using electronic funds transfer.

The present invention is unique and superior to the prior systems because it contains the following combination of transaction characteristics:

- 5 • Nonrepudiability - With the present invention, the payer makes a legal commitment to the intermediary to pay the amount of any invoice that the payer directly authorizes the intermediary to pay. For a given invoice, the payer commits to pay the intermediary at some time after the direct authorization is made (e.g., sixty days
10 after authorization). This commitment occurs well in advance of the actual payment by the payer.
- Dual recourse – The biller makes a legal commitment to the intermediary to pay the agreed upon invoice amount if the payer defaults.
- 15 • True intermediary – Billers and payers only need to sign payment agreements with the third-party intermediary. Buyers and sellers are not required to execute bilateral agreements with all of their trading partners.

- Direct authorization – Payers authorize payment directly with the intermediary.

The benefits provided by the present invention include:

- 5 • The biller gets paid within 2-3 days after the payer commits to pay the invoice amount.
- 10 • Both sides of the transaction are registered users of the system, and each can look up the status of any transaction between them at any time using the Web, initiate new invoices and payments, negotiate payment revisions, and authorize and cancel invoices and payments.
- 15 • Optional payment terms are offered to 1) the payer who decides not to pay on time (e.g., within 60 days), and 2) the biller who decides not to pay immediately in event of a payer default.
- Collection terms are written and collections are also implemented electronically.
- Comprehensive reporting provides the status of all receivables in the system, both current month and year to date.

Other features of the present invention will be apparent from the accompanying drawings and from the detailed description which follows.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements and in which:

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FIG. 1a is a schematic illustrating an exemplary system for invoice confirmation and funding.

FIG. 1b is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for invoice confirmation and funding.

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FIG. 2a and **FIG. 2b** are flowcharts illustrating an exemplary application /set-up method.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for billers to initiate invoices.

FIG. 4 is a flowchart illustrating four invoice options given to a payer.

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FIG. 4a is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for a payer to authorize an invoice.

FIG. 4b is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for a payer to reject an invoice.

FIG. 4c is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for a payer to delay an invoice decision.

FIG. 4d is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for a payer to change an invoice amount.

5 **FIG. 5** is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for an intermediary to process invoices approved by a payer.

FIG. 6 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for the exception processing of invoices in which a payer requests a delay in payment to the intermediary.

10 **FIG. 7** is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for the exception processing of invoices in which a payer does not have sufficient funds to allow for withdrawal by the intermediary.

15 **FIG. 8** is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for the exception processing of invoices in which a biller does not have sufficient funds to allow for withdrawal by the intermediary:

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for the exception processing of invoices in which a biller defaults to the intermediary.

FIG. 10a is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for biller reporting.

FIG. 10b is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for payer reporting

5 FIG. 10c is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for transaction reporting

FIG. 11 is a flowchart illustrating an exemplary method for invoice credits.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

I. System and Method Overview

FIG. 1a is an overview of an exemplary invoice confirmation and
5 funding system. This system involves a Biller **101**, a Payer **102**, a third-party
intermediary **103**, an invoice **104**, and an electronic funds transfer system
(e.g., ACH) **105**. The Biller **101**, Payer **102**, and third-party intermediary **103**
will typically have their own corresponding computers, which can be
communicatively coupled to each other over a network (e.g., the Internet).
10 These computers have the components found in any standard computer
(e.g., a processor, a storage device, software programs on a computer-
readable medium, and a display) and need not be described in greater detail
here because their use, functionality and interrelation will be readily
apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art.

15 In FIG. 1b, at step **150**, Biller **101** and Payer **102** apply on the website
of the third-party intermediary **103**. In his application, the Biller **101** agrees
to a legally binding commitment to pay the amount of any invoice **104** that is
directly authorized by the payer **102** to the intermediary **103** if the payer **102**
does not pay the amount of such an invoice **104** to the intermediary **103**. In
20 his application, the Payer **102** gives the third-party intermediary **103**

authorization to pay the amount of an invoice **104** submitted by the Biller **101** to the third-party intermediary **103** in the future, provided the Payer **102** gives his direct authorization to the intermediary **103** to pay the invoice **104**. Payer **102** also gives a nonrepudiable commitment to the intermediary **103** to

5 pay the amount of any invoice **104** that is directly authorized by the payer. For a given invoice **104**, Payer **102** commits to pay the intermediary **103** at some time after the direct authorization is made (e.g., sixty days after authorization). Both Biller **101** and Payer **102** are typically approved and set-up online in real time with prescribed credit limits.

10 At step **155**, the Biller **101** sends an invoice **104** to third-party intermediary **103**, who receives the invoice **104** via the web or other means. The third-party intermediary **103** notifies Payer **102** of invoice **104** to get confirmation. At step **160**, Payer **102** confirms invoice **104** by directly sending authorization to the third-party intermediary **103** to pay the amount

15 of the invoice **104** to the Biller **101**. At step **165**, after receiving authorization directly from Payer **102**, third-party intermediary **103** sends via electronic funds transfer (e.g., ACH) **105** or other means, payment for a substantial amount of the authorized total of the authorized invoice **104** to Biller **101**. At step **170**, third-party intermediary **103** receives payment from Payer **102** of

the amount of the invoice **104** via electronic funds transfer (e.g., ACH) **105**, typically 60 days after the invoice date.

II. Application set-up

5 FIG. **2a** illustrates the application set-up process (A) in more detail. At step **200**, a business applies to be either a Biller **101** or a Payer **102** or both via the web or other means. The business agrees to contract terms with the intermediary **103**, including electronic funds transfer debit/credit authorization for the third-party intermediary **103**. At step **205**, third-party
10 intermediary **103** performs a business verification and credit/fraud check to determine business acceptance, credit rating and credit limit. At step **210**, credit parameters for the business are entered in a customer database. At step **215**, third-party intermediary **103** notifies the business of acceptance and credit parameters via the web or other means.

15 FIG. **2b** continues to illustrate the application set-up process in more detail. At step **220**, the business accesses third-party intermediary **103** training site on the web for self-tutorial training and password set-up. At step **225**, the business sends a blank voided check to third-party intermediary **103** and calls third-party intermediary's **103** customer service

telephone number to confirm the business user name, phone number and bank account information (e.g., BIN and routing numbers). At step 230, third-party intermediary **103** conducts a test transaction to confirm the business bank account and communicates via email/fax/phone with the business to confirm that the test transaction is completed. At step 235, the business maintains their account information on third-party intermediary **103** web site and third-party intermediary **103** communicates with the business to confirm any changes.

III. Biller invoicing

FIG. 3 illustrates invoicing initiated by Biller **101**. At step **300**, Biller **101** sends invoice **104** to Payer **102** by Biller's **101** usual method, commonly through the mail. At step **305**, Biller **101** sends invoice **104** information to the third-party intermediary **103**, typically to the third-party intermediary's website. The invoice typically includes an invoice number, Payer **102**, invoice amount, invoice date and description. At step **310**, third-party intermediary **103** notifies Payer **102** of invoice **104** by adding invoice **104** to the Payer **102** web screen payment status report as a payment ready to be authorized and also sends a confirmation to Payer **102**.

IV. Payer invoice options

FIG. 4 illustrates four (4) Payer 102 invoice options: Payer 102 authorizes invoice; Payer 102 rejects invoice; Payer 102 delays invoice decision; or Payer 102 wants to change invoice amount.

5 FIG. 4a illustrates a Payer 102 authorizing an invoice. At step 400, Payer 102 approves invoice 104, for example by clicking on an invoice approval button on an intermediary web screen or via other means. Third party intermediary 103 updates Payer 102 status on Biller's 101 and Payer's 102 invoice reports on third-party intermediary 103 web screens or via other
10 means. The contract agreed to by Payer 102 and intermediary 103 in the application setup process creates a nonrepudiable commitment to pay the intermediary 103 in the future (e.g., via a pre-authorized ACH debit, a paper check or any other traditional payment method) when the Payer 102 directly authorizes payment of the invoice 104 in step 400.

15 FIG. 4b illustrates a Payer 102 rejecting an invoice. At step 405, third-party intermediary 103 informs Biller 101 of the rejection and suggests that Biller 101 follow-up with Payer 102. Third party intermediary 103 flags

invoice 104 as rejected on Biller 101 and Payer 102 invoice 104 report. Biller 101 follows his normal invoice rejected procedures.

FIG. 4c illustrates a Payer 102 delaying invoice decision. At step 410, third-party intermediary 103 communicates notices to Payer 102, on a
5 schedule determined by Biller 101, requesting invoice 104 approval. Third-party intermediary 103 also communicates invoice status to Biller 101. This communication is via web, email, fax, phone or other media available at the time.

FIG. 4d illustrates a Payer wanting to change an invoice amount. At
10 step 415, Payer 102 sends notice to Biller 101. Biller 101 and Payer 102 negotiate (using third-party intermediary's electronic communication or via other means) the invoice 104 amount and Biller 101 enters a revised invoice 104. At step 420, Payer 102 and Biller 101 may agree on a different amount via the web or other means. Subject to advance approval by Biller 101, Payer
15 102 may change the invoice amount directly on intermediary 103 web screen. For this case, intermediary 103 will then communicate the revised amount to Biller 101.

V. Processing Approved Invoices

FIG. 5 illustrates third-party intermediary 103 processing of invoices 104 approved by Payer 102. At step 500, after Payer 102 approval, third-party intermediary 103 initiates a payment for the invoice 104 amount to

5 Biller's 101 bank account via electronic funds transfer (such as an ACH credit) or other means (such as a paper check) from third-party intermediary's 103 bank account. Third party intermediary 103 calculates a discount percentage based on the invoice 104 amount for providing the service. This discount can be collected as a lump sum from the Biller 101 to

10 aid in reconciliation. At step 505, when the time approaches for payment by Payer 102, third-party intermediary 103 sends a scheduled reminder notice to Payer 102 that the invoice 104 amount will be withdrawn on the date agreed to by Payer 102. At step 510, typically 60 days after the invoice date, or such other dates as agreed to by Payer 102, third-party intermediary 103

15 transfers the invoice amount from Payer 102 bank account to third-party intermediary 103 bank account via electronic funds transfer (such as an ACH debit), or collects money via other means (such as a paper check).

VI. Exception processing

FIG. 6 illustrates exception processing when Payer **102** requests a delay in payment to third-party intermediary **103**. At step **600**, Payer **102** elects to delay payment for up to 30 days (or other time period as agreed to with third-party intermediary **103**) at an interest rate/fee determined by third-party intermediary **103**. Third party intermediary **103** notifies Biller **101** that Payer **102** has elected to defer payment. At step **605**, third-party intermediary **103** communicates to Payer **102**, upon a schedule determined by third-party intermediary **103**, before debiting Payer **102** account, that the invoice **104** amount will be withdrawn. Third party intermediary **103** determines the schedules for communication and withdrawal. At step **610**, third-party intermediary **103** transfers the invoice **104** amount from Payer **102** bank account to third-party intermediary **103** bank account via electronic funds transfer (such as an ACH debit) or other means (such as a paper check).

FIG. 7 illustrates exception processing when the Payer **102** does not have sufficient funds in his bank account to allow withdrawal by third-party intermediary **103**. At step **700**, third-party intermediary **103** informs Payer **102** and Biller **101** of NSF (non-sufficient funds). Biller **101** has the option to

resubmit the electronic debit to Payer's 102 account for the original amount.

Third party intermediary 103 initiates an electronic debit to Payer's 102 account for a NSF fee after informing Payer 102. At step 705, third-party intermediary 103 informs Biller 101 that invoice amount will be withdrawn,

- 5 and date of withdrawal, from Biller 101 bank account to third-party intermediary 103 bank account via electronic funds transfer or other means (such as a paper check). The third-party intermediary 103 discount percentage previously deducted may be added back at month end. At step 710, Biller 101 can prevent electronic debit from his account via successful
- 10 resubmission of electronic debit from Payer 102 account or other means (such as a paper check). At step 715, Biller 101 can elect to delay electronic debit from their account for up to ten (10) days (or other time period determined by third-party intermediary 103) at an interest rate/fee determined by third-party intermediary 103.

- 15 FIG. 8 illustrates exception processing when the Biller 101 has non-sufficient funds. In step 800, third-party intermediary 103 negotiates revised payment terms with Biller 101 including length of payment extension and interest rate. At step 805, third-party intermediary 103 communicates reminder notices to Biller 101 that the invoice 104 amount will be withdrawn

via electronic funds transfer or other means (such as a paper check) from Biller's 101 account. The schedule for reminder notices and withdrawal dates are determined by third-party intermediary 103. At step 810, third-party intermediary 103 transfers the revised payment amount (negotiated
5 above) from Biller 101 bank account to third-party intermediary 103 bank account via electronic funds transfer or by other means (such as a paper check).

FIG. 9 illustrates exception processing when Biller 101 defaults. At step 900, third-party intermediary 103 initiates collections procedures
10 against Biller 101 or Payer 102.

VII. Third Party Intermediary System Functions

FIG. 10a illustrates the third-party intermediary 103 system function of Biller reporting. At step 1000, Biller report lists all Biller 101 open invoices 104 in the third-party intermediary 103 system. The Biller report typically
15 includes an invoice number, amount, and invoice date, Payer name, status, comment/description, and total amount of Biller 101 open invoices 104. At step 1005, Biller report also lists all Biller 101 closed invoices year-to-date in the third-party intermediary 103 system. The closed invoices listed in the

Biller report typically include an invoice number, amount, invoice date, payer name, date paid by third-party intermediary , comment/description, and total amount of closed invoices. At step **1010**, the report can be sorted/filtered by various criteria and also downloaded into spreadsheet programs such as Excel.

FIG. **10b** illustrates the third-party intermediary **103** system function of Payer **102** reporting. At step **1015**, Payer **102** report lists all Payer **102** open invoices **104** in the third-party intermediary **103** system. The Payer report typically includes an invoice number, amount, invoice date, Biller name, payment withdrawal date, status, comment/description, and amount total. At step **1020**, Payer **102** report lists all Payer **102** closed invoices year-to-date in the third-party intermediary **103** system. The closed invoices listed in the Payer report typically include an invoice number, amount, invoice date, Biller **101** name, date debited by third-party intermediary, comment/description, and amount total. At step **1025**, the report can be sorted/filtered by various criteria and also downloaded into spreadsheet programs such as Excel.

FIG. **10c** illustrates the third-party intermediary **103** system function of transaction reporting. At step **1030**, Biller **101** transaction report lists all

Biller **101** bank deposits and withdrawals performed by third-party intermediary **103** via electronic funds transfers. It also includes amount, deposit/withdrawal date, Payer **102** name, invoice number and description. The report can be sorted/filtered by various criteria and also downloaded
5 into spreadsheets such as Excel.

At step **1035**, Payer **102** transaction report lists all Payer **102** bank deposits and withdrawals performed by third-party intermediary **103** via electronic funds transfers. The Payer **102** transaction report also includes amount, deposit/withdrawal date, Biller **101** name, invoice number and
10 description. The report can be sorted/filtered by various criteria and also downloaded into spreadsheets such as Excel.

FIG. **11** illustrates third-party intermediary **103** system functions concerning invoice credits. At step **1100**, Billers **101** can initiate invoice credits for existing invoices (not to exceed the invoice amount) at any stage
15 in the process up until four days before the invoice **104** amount is scheduled to be withdrawn from the Payer **102** bank account by third-party intermediary **103**. At step **1105**, if the credit is given before the Payer **102** authorizes the amount, then the original invoice amount is reduced by the amount of the credit. The credit adjustment is done on the third-party

intermediary 103 web site by the Biller 101. At step 1110, if the credit is given after the Payer 102 authorizes the amount, then the third-party intermediary initiates a deduction from the Biller's 101 bank account for the amount of the credit. The third-party intermediary discount percentage
5 times the credit amount is added back at month end. At step 1115, third-party intermediary 103 will also allow credits if no invoice 104 is outstanding.

Additional third-party intermediary 103 system functions may include:

- 10 1. Fraud monitoring - The system performs ongoing monitoring of both Biller 101 and Payer 102 activities from initial account application by the business through the total transaction processing cycle.
- 15 2. Integration with business accounting software - The third-party intermediary 103 system can be integrated with major business accounting software packages (including QuickBooks, Peachtree, etc.) so that third-party intermediary 103 transactions are

automatically transferred to and from the accounting package without requiring duplicate entries.

3. Guaranteed payment - As an option, third-party intermediary **103** may enter into an arrangement with Biller **101** whereby
5 third-party intermediary absorbs credit losses on Biller **101** invoices if Payer **102** defaults, as opposed to Biller **101** absorbing those losses. Third-party intermediary **103** obtains an additional discount on invoice **104** amount for taking the risk of Payer **102** default.

10 The various embodiments described above should be considered as merely illustrative of the present invention and not in limitation thereof. They are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the forms disclosed. Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that still other variations and modifications may be practiced without departing from the
15 general spirit of the invention set forth herein. Therefore, it is intended that the present invention be defined by the claims which follow: